NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Alleged Mutiny on the High Seas.

Hefore Commissioner Osborn.
United States vs. W. C. Parker, James N. son, Benjamin Sefton, James Cummings and min Harrison.—The defendants were seamen charged with mutiny in combining together and usualiting and maitreating John W. Jones, an officer of said vessel. They were committed to await exmination on Fuesday next.

Charge of Illicit Distillation

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. George Le Grand.—The defendant is charged with obtaining fraudulent bonds on which he engaged in the business of distillation.

Committed for examination. the Charges of Fraudulent Bankruptcy Dis-

missed.
Before Commissioner White.
The United States vs. Abraham and James Volk. Before Commissioner White.

The United States vs. Abraham and James Volk.—
The examination in this case was resumed yesterday to hear the summing up of counsel for respective parties. Edwin James, counsel for the bankrupts, made a nable and elaborate argument on their behalf. He commented upon the various sections and provisions of the bankrupt law, and contended that no fraud was proved. He argued that many of the wealthlest merchants who carried themselves "high upon the mart" had been compelled to make ascrifices in the four of pending ruin and disaster. Every deliar raised by the disposal of goods had been divided among the creditors by the defendants, until they were compelled to succumb when their whole means had been exhausted. Counsel on closing an eloquent address moved for a dismissal of the charges. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the creditors, dwelt upon the large amount of purchases after the bankrupts must have known that they were insolvent and the frantalent preferences to favorites. He concluded an able address by urging the importance of the case to the whole mercantile community.

The Commissioner, in deeding upon the case, reviewed the testimony, and said that he was unable to find that there was any proof of a fraudulent intention on the part of the accused. They might have acted morally wrong in purchasing goods so recently before their failure, but all the testimony established that the proceeds of the sales were applied, so far as they went, to the payment of their property. The Commissioner than dismissed the charges made by all the creditors against the detendants.

Alleged Forged Bounty Checks.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Alleged Forged Bounty Checks. Before Commissioner Osborn.

Egbert E. Ten Eyck, an actor at Fisk's Grand Opera House, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Dwyer on a charge of obtaining payments on tweive paymasters' bounty forged checks for \$100 seems that on the 3d of last February eighty of these checks were supposed to have been forwarded from the Treasury Department to various parts of the United States to liquidate bounty claims parts of the United States to liquidate bounty claims against the government held by discharged soldiers. Twelve of these checks were returned to the Treasury Department as having been paid and cancelled. It was subsequently ascertained that payment had been obtained on all of the twelve by means of forged endorsements. The checks were traced to the possession of Ten Eyck, who denied having any knowledge of their being forged, and asserted that they had been transferred to him for collection by Richard Harden, whose name appeared on the backs of all the twelve checks.

Special agent cayler, on investigation, ascertained that the checks in question were never sent through the mails from the Treasury Department, and it is, therefore, almost certain that they were stolen from the department by some unknown person. Ten Eyck was brought before Commissioner Osborn and was held for examination in default of \$5,000 bail.

he Union Pacific Rullroad Litigation Chicago and Rock Island Suit.

Before Judge Clerke.
Tweed, Jr., Receiver of the Union Pacific tailroad Company vs. The Chicago and Rock stand Railroad Company et al.—This is an action the details of which have been aiready reported in the Havan by househ to enjoy the transfer deliver. the HERALD) brought to enjoin the transfer, deliv

ery, or negotiation by sale, loan or in any manner of certain bonds the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and alleged to be on deposit in the safe of the defendants, the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at their office in this city.

Yesterday the defendants moved, under the acts of Congress of 1789 and 1866, and the act of 1867 amendatory of the act of 1866, for the removal of the cause for trial to the United States Court. A clause of the act of 1867 provides, as one of the grounds that may be considered in the case of an application for removal, that where the defendants has reason to believe that from "local prejudice" or other causes they cannot get justice done them in the State courts, they may avail themselves of the provisions of this act. Mr. Tracy, for the defendants, distinctly made a point of this clause, and claimed that such prejudice did exist here as the defendants believed would prevent their securing justice at the hands of the State court.

At the close of the argument the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM. One Thousand Dollars Damages for False Representation.

Before Juage Daly.

Lewis W. Phillips et al. vs. Benjamin C. Smith et al.-In 1865 the plaintiff entered into negotiations with the defendants for the purchase of a coal yard, of which the defendants were proprietors, and sub-sequently the coal yard was purchased. It was represented by the defendants that they had a lease of the yard from the proprietor for three or four years yet unexpired, or that their relations with the landlord were such that the yard could be hired by plaintiffs from year to year for that period. This did not prove to be the case, and the plaintiffs were compelled to relinquish possession on the list of May succeeding. They now sued, claiming that they had been damaged in the sum of \$1,500 by delays, inconvenience: and embarrassments in their business through the misrepresentations of the defendants. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of \$1,000.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

Suit for the Recovery of Taxes Paid Under Before Judge Curtis.

Lawrence Mevers vs. John M. Stimmetz .- This was an action brought to recover \$197 61, alleged to have been paid in mistake by the plaintiff for taxes upon the property of the defendant. The testimony for plaintiff went to show that when the mistake was discovered and brought to the knowledge of the de-fendant the latter had promised to refund the

mount.

Judge Curtis held that the promise to refund was proved and that the promise under the circumstances was surfactent consideration in law, and that he laste did not involve a question of title to real state, so as to take the action out of the jurisdiction of the court. Judgment for plaintin for full amount, with couts and allowance.

MARINE COURT-PART I.

Important to Florists.

Before Judge Gross.

John G. Hodge vs. William Pitzpatrick.—This was an action brought to recover back \$105, which the plaintiff paid to the defendant for preserving flowers. The defendant was employed by the plaintiff to preherve flowers, which were wrought into a cross, a lyre and a bouquet, and used in decorating the corpse of his child. The defendant undertook to gree of his child. The defendant undertook to preserve the flowers, and after a month had expired delivered them to the plaintiff, and collected the sum of \$106 for his services. Some time after the flowers were delivered the plaintiff discovered that many of the criginal ones had been substituted by wax and notified the defendant to take them back and refund the amount paid for them. The defendant refused to receive them back and refund the money and the plaintiff brought his action to recover the amount. The plaintiff testified that the defendant agreed to preserve the flowers and that by that agreement he expected to have all the original flowers naturally preserved. The defendant, corroborated by experts, testified that the flowers were preserved in the usual manner as known to florasts; that certain flowers cannot be preserved and have to be either covered with wax or substituted by wax. He testified that he agreed to preserve them in the usual way. The case having occupied parts of two days, after the testimony having been closed his Honor, Judge Gross claboratory charged the jury on the law of contracts and submitted the questions of fact for their consideration. Verdict for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford. BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.

District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorneys Tweed and Blunt represented the people

John Fogarty, who was charged with burgiariously entering the premises of Terence McKeon, 661 Sixth avenue, and stealing forty-ave dollars' worth of boots and shoes on the night of the 24th of April, was convicted of grand larceny. He was sent to the

grand larceny, the charge being that on the 21st of April she stole dresses and jewelry from Philip Egner, of No. 7 Rivington street, She was sent to the Pentientiary for two years.

Cornelius Collins pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary. On the night of the 25th of April the prisoner broke into the higher store of James Terry and stole seven doftars in money. He was sent to the Pentientiary for one year.

Pani Huttner pleaded guilty to petty larceny, having stolem nine dollars' worth of baskets from Peter Smith. He was sent to the Penitentiary for loar months.

months.

Catherine Heitmann pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. She was charged with stealing sixty dollars in money from Edward Brown on the 26th of April. The prisoner was remanded for sen-

28th of April. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

**Wm. A. Overton and Charles Overton (colored men) were placed on trial charged with feloniously assaulting Isaac Ramus, on the 20th of April. The complainant testified that the prisoners came into his furnishing store and purchased a shirt for \$1.50. He objected to the stamp and asked for another one, whereupon one of the prisoners used offensive language and struck him in the mouth with a knile, knocking out three of his teeth, while the other prisoner kicked him. The complainant denied that he offered to settle the case for thirty dollars, but the desince proved by witnesses that subsequent on making the complaint he had agreed to take thirty dollars to settle the case, and went to the Justice to have it withdrawn. The officer who arrested them found a small pocket knife in the pocket of one of the defandants. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assauk and battery.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—You were indicted for a feionious assault and battery, with he jury have seen fit to bring in a verdict of

one of the defandanta. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assauk and battery.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—You were indicted for a fetonious assault and battery, but the jury have seen fit to bring in a verdict of simple assault and battery. The evidence shows to my mind that you stand convicted of one of the most highhanded outrages ever perpetrated in this city. An old man, sixty-seven years of age, kept a little fancy store, for an honest livelihood, at 385 Canal street; you went in and offered him counterfeit money; he demanded good money, and you (the large man) with a knite in your hand, cut his lip and knocked four of his teeth out, and, while the old man is bleeding, you (the other prisoner) kick him. You deserve the highest penalty, which is one year in the Penitentiary and each of you be fined \$250, and I shall see that you remain there till every dollar of the fine be paid.

George Dupont, who was charged with effecting a burgiarious entrance into the premises of George P. Moore, 27 Lispenaris street, and stealing some lead pipe, was acquitted.

Nettic Mynert and Annie Jameson (colored) were charged with stealing eighty dollars? worth of household articles from Mrs. Gleason, 140 West Fourth street. The woman Mynert was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Island for six months; the other woman was discharged.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record THE WEATHER IESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Bulles ing, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M. 1868, 1869. 1868. 1869. 1868. 1569.

3 A. M. 52 55 6 P. M. 52 5 6 9 A. M. 52 57 9 P. M. 60 55 12 M. 59 54 4 verage temperature vesterday. 56 %

Average temperature yesterday..... Average temperature for corresponding day last

year 533, Average temperature Wednesday 57 Average temperature for corresponding date last year 553, DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—William H. Donohue, a lad seventeen years of age, yesterday afternoon, while fishing in a pond corner of Seventy-sixth street and Eighth avenue, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was subsequently rescued and Coroner Rollins notified to hold an inquest.

tion of the Pacific Railroad will be commemorated by solemn thanksgiving services at Trinity church, in this city, at noon to-day. The chimes will also be rung on the Old Trinity bells in congratulation of

DEATH FROM BURSTING OF A BLOOD VESSEL .- The oroner's jury in the case of Mr. Morris Davis, who died suddenly in his store on Thursday, returned a verdict that Mr. Davis died in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel. Deceased was an agent in the employ of a firm doing business at No. 437 Broadway, and resided at No. 308 East Thirty-fourth street,

FAST TIME.—The mails from Liverpool of April 27 and Ireland 28th were delivered in Boston on Thursday and in this city yesterday morning. The steamer China, of the Cunard line, which brought them, made the passage from Queenstown to Boston in seven days and twenty-two hours. This is the shortest time ever made between those ports, and probably the quickest ever made from land to land.

DEATH OF A PAUPER.—Annie Barr, twenty-sever years of age and a native of New Jersey, admitted years of age and a native of New Jersey, admitted to Bellevine Hospital on Thursday from the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, died on Thursday evening. Deceased had been committed for ten days on a charge of intoxication. Her death was quite sudden. Coroner Keenan was notified and will hold an inquest on the body.

DEATH IN SECOND STREET—CORRECTION.—Dr. Second of Third street, states that he was not called

Schoen, of Third street, states that he was not called curred under peculiar circumstances in Second curred under peculiar circumstances in Secona street on Thursday, when she became ill, as reported in yesterday's city papers, but that proceeding to the house when summoned by Mrs. Silberstein's hushand he was met on the way by Mrs. Boche, the midwife, who informed him that Mrs. Silberstein was already dead. He then went to the house and performed the service of accoucheur, after which he notified the Board of Health to bring the matter before the Coroner.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE .- There was quite a num rooms yesterday. To hear what they said would make quite a story. One would say, for inst that the Collector was an old fogy; another complain that soldiers did not receive such rec compiain that soldiers did not receive such recognition as they expected at the hands of the party. Mr. Grinnell said that he was determined to clear out the Augean stables, that he has made a number of appointments, but that they will not be known until Monday, by which time the several appointments made by him will have been returned from Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The recently appointed collectors and assessors of internal revenue for this city have made no changes in their offices so far. The only change of any consequence was that of the cashier in Collector Balley's office. All the other officials of the government in New York city are awaiting the completion of the work of assessing and taxing the property of citizens before making any serious alterations. After that we may expect a general overhaning of the various offices in the internal revenue service. For the present the citeral will be left undisturbed and be allowed to earn their salaries until their work is completed.

American Biller Society.—The meeting of the

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Norman White, Esq., vice president, in the chair, assisted by Wm. Whitlock, Jr., James Suydam, and E. L. Fancher. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris read the forty-ninth Psaim and offered prayer. Four new auxiliaries were recognized—in Georgia and Missouri one each, and two in Texas. Communications were received from Mr. Thomas M. Westrup, agent in Mexico, and Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Uruguay, in regard to the work in their fleids, and from Rev. Dr. Goodfellow, Buenos Ayres, proposing a Bible stand at the celebration of the opening of the railroad from Buenos Ayres, cordona, soon to be completed; from Rev. I. G. Hiles, agent in the Levant, in regard to the reading of the proofs of the large American reference Bible, and from Rev. Dr. Riggs on the same subject; another from Mr. Bliss, with an interesting account of the Bible distribution among the Koorus, and from Rev. S. Fairbank, Bombay, containing the fiscal account of the Marathi mission and stating the completion of the Marathi reference Testament, which is printed very accurately and in good demand. Grants were made of 10,122 volumes, besides others to the value of \$199 more, with many grants to poor auxiliaries, especially at the South. In funds \$600, gold, were granted to the agency in Russia for Bible work in Esthonia, and \$4,600, currency, to the American and Foreign Bible Society for printing or purchasing the commonly received Bibles in Germany and Sweden. Jr., James Snydam, and E. L. Fancher. The Rev

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

STRALING CIGARS .- John Johnson, nineteen years of age, was caught making way with sixty-five dollars' worth of cigars belonging to Mr. Alonzo D. Height, No. 239 Broadway, Justice Hogan, before whom he was taken yesterday, ordered him to prison

Passing Worthless Checks.—Additional affidavits were made yesterday before Justice Hogan, at
the Tombs, against Lewis M. Oreighton, arrested on
the day previous, on a charge of passing worthless
checks, as reported in yesterday's Herald. After
hearing the affidavits and entering his plea of not
guilty the accused was remanded to prison.

There of Watches.—James Hutton was yesterday committed by Justice Hogan on a charge of
stealing a silver watch, the property of John Mulhahey, No. 71 Maiden lane. He confessed pawning
the watch, but denied stealing it, Charles B.
Howell admitted the larceny of a silver watch
belonging to David J. Howard, No. 57 Barclay street,
He was fully committed.

FOUND HIDDEN IN A PRUNE TUB.—A clerk in the

FOUND HIDDEN IN A PRUNE TUB.—A clerk in the FOUND HIDDEN IN A PRUNE TUR.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Renke & Odeil, No. 336 Washington street, as he was closing the store on Friday evening found a young man hid in a prune tub on the third floor. The young man who gave his name as William rAbrams, was yesterday taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and committed to answer a charge of attempted larcency.

THE ALLEGED BOOKS INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—

Wagner, the proprietors of the alleged confidence in-telligence office, corner of Charles street and Green-wich avenue, particulars of which appeared in yester-day's Herald. Ten complainants were in court and represented that they had been "beaten" out of various sums of money by the concern under promise of securing them situations. The accused pleaded not rully and were committed to the General Sessions in lefault of \$1,500.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Yester-day omcers McCanerty and Butcher, of the Sixteenth

his name as William Adams was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of

BURGLARY IN LUDLOW STREET.—Louis Stemper was taken before Justice Mansdeld yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with burgla-riously entering the premises of Charles Herman, of No. 95 Ludiow street. Mr. Herman keeps a cigar store at the above place, and he states that the prisstore at the above place, and he states that the prisoner, Stemper, farmerly owned the premises, and when they changed hands Stemper kept a set of keys without Mr. Herman's knowledge. A man named Henry Valentine informed Mr. Herman that between twelve and one o'clock on the night of the 4th ult. he saw the prisoner euter Herman's premises, and the next morning cigars and tobacco of the value of forty dollars were missed from the store. Stemper was committed to answer.

The Broadway Roberries.—In the case of the alleged receivers of goods stolen from Henry Lux.

illeged receivers of goods stolen from Henry Lux, No. 748 Broadway, full particulars of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD, Justice Ledwith yesterday admitted all the parties to bail in \$1,500 each to admitted all the parties to ball in \$1,500 each to answer at the General Sessions. The principal, Abraham Greenwauld, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. His evidence implicates all the parties. Detective Tully, with the aid of Greenwauld, yesterday recovered from Dominick Strauser, No. 231 William street, \$500 worth of boots, for which he paid Greenwauld \$4 80. The accused had moved from William street to No. 4 Albany street, where he was arrested. A portion of the property was pawned by Strauser at the shop of H. Freel, No. 61 Rose street. Strauser was held for trial.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS IN TROUBLE .- Sergeant Potter and officer Hodgson brought into Essex Market Kallmeyer and Henry Cohen, against whom a charge of fraudulently obtaining money was preferred. It appears that these men keep what they call an loyment office" at No. 189 Grand street, and "employment office" at No. 189 Grand street, and that they have been advertising largely, offering employment to persons out of work. Applicants are made to pay a certain sum of money and are then placed upon a list until such time as situations can be found for them. Charles Pless, of No. 25 Market street, visited the office and paid a dollar and a hair, but was not provided with any situation, and was from time to time put of by the prisoners with some trivial pretext. Pless and two or three other of the victims visited the Mayor's office and the Mayor's Marshal made the prisoners return the money taken from them, and after it had been paid sent the papers and the victims to Justice Mansfield. Three affidavits were taken against the prisoners, and Justice Mansfield heid them for examination.

THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster Jones Not in a Hurry-Number of Office-Seekers-The Present Employees-

Hard Work and Poor Pay.

Postmaster Jones, the new appointee to the New
York Post Office, states that there have been no dismissals of employés in the Post Office thus far. He announces it as his intention to thoroughly familiarize himself with the routine of his department and the capacity of his subordinates before making any removals or appointments. There are at present about five hundred applicants for places within his gift, and this number will undoubtedly be largely increased before the end of next week by the accession of many disappointed applicants for offices in the Custom House. These seekers after the unattainable, who have pursued the *tonis fatuus* of an easy place and a large salary up the steps of the n House and through its corridors to the inner anctum of Mr. Grinnell, only to be shown the cold sanctum of Mr. Grinnell, only to be shown the cold shoulder by that gentleman, are now beginning to send in their "pasteboard" to Postmaster Jones, and a few may aiready be seen hovering about the Post Office with doubt and anxiety depicted on their expressive countenances. The first applicants for places in the Post Office, too lowly minded to dy at such high game as appointments under Mr. Grinnell, where the duties are comparatively light and the pay heavy, will not improbably receive an earlier consideration from the Postmaster than their rivals, the disappointed applrants for Custom House honors. When the grand rush of these victims of misplaced confidence in the Collector comes, as it is sure to do pretty shortly, a roil of their distinguished names and those of the earlier applicants will probably be made out, and from this list like new appointees will be selected if there are to be

these victums of misplaced confidence in the Collector comes, as it is sure to do pretty shortly, a roil of their distinguished names and those of the earlier applicants will probably be made out, and from this list the new appointees will be selected if there are to be any. Meanwhile the Postmaster is the recipient of a shower of polite attentions. Congratulations and earnest inquiries after his health pour in upon him, and he nids himself the al-absorbing object of interest to hundreds of persons whom he never saw or heard of before, and of whose existence, perhaps, he is only made aware by the recommendation of union republican organizations. The General says he is used to this sort of thing, however, and does not consider himself distinguished by courtesies which are the sure forerunners of requests for something which he either can or cannot bestow.

There are three of four names which have received the regular indorsement of the Union republican associations of this city, which will probably figure in the list of appointees. Others have been sent in by the German Republican Union, under the recommendation of Dr. Schuetz, its secretary. Several ward republican associations have recommended men, and many private individuals, in and out of the city, have put forward their own and their friends' ciaims. Reticence in regard to his intentions seems to be the marked characteristic of the new Postmaster; this trait he may have caught from his distinguished leader, General Grant. None of the names of applicants have yet transpired, although, of course, many have been sent in. Perhaps, when the list is made out, the public may be aforded a view of the muster roil. There have been a few resignations in the Post Office, but it is impossible to ascertain the names of those who have resigned or apparent the institute of the work is very severe and the average sairry paid to cierks is only about \$000 a year. At seven the certification of the public may be a post of the carriers as a formation that it repost the first se

CIGARS AND CIGAR SHOPS.

Will the Coming Woman Smoke

in New York—Connections Seed Leaf Te-bace, Cuban Tobacco and Cigars.

"Will the coming man amoke?" asks one of our alented writers. Whether he will or not, it cannot led that the man of to-day does smoke with no little gusto, and shows no signs of leaving off the practice, in spite of the teachings of George Trask and Dr. Griscom. Three hundred years ago tobacco three-quarters of the human race are acquainted with its use. Then there were millions in Asia who chewed the betel nut and amaked and chewed opium, while a few nomadic tribes of wandering savages in America used tobacco. Now tobacco is coming man smoke "" We do not know what will stop him. Royal edicts, priestly anathemas, the essays and hort-tary appeals of reformers, have all been tried to prevent it and convince the public that tobacco was a deadly poison, but in vain. Medical men are about equally divided as to whether tobacco is injurious to persons in good health, and until the public really believe this to be the case people will use it. Recently the current of popular and scientific opinion has turned strongly in favor of the use of tobacco; the views of the so-called reformers are looked upon as not being sustained by the experience of mankind, and we find that men live just as long and preserve their faculties to a good old age, ong and preserve their faculties to a good old age in spite of their constant devotion to the quid or the

WILL THE COMING WOMAN SMOKE? A more proper question would seem to be, "Will the coming woman smoke !" The Cuban ladies are "Queen of the Antilles" ever becomes one of the sie will make the practice fashionable among Smoking is already one of the luxuries which many cially in the Southern States, and the practice is not not be inconsistent if the "coming woman," aspir-

entirely unknown to tnem in this city; and it would not be inconsistent if the "coming woman," aspiring after all the social and politacal rights of the other sex, should uncinde the use of the weed as one of the privileges which she proposes to assume.

SMOKING IN NEW YORK CITY.

If any person thinks that the "coming man" will not use tobacco we certainly do not know what comforting assurances he will derive from the authentic statistics of its production. Upon very good authority we learn that the tobacco grown in the year 1855 in Asia amounted to 399,000,000 pounds, in Europe to 23,524,550, in America 24,500, on Africa 24,500, on America 245,226,500, in Africa 24,500, ood and in Australia 714,000 pounds, making a total of 964,139,000 pounds, and to rake all this at the average yield would take about 2,000,000 acres or 3,125 square miles. Perhaps it would be more pertinent to ask how is the "coming man" going to put a stop to it? Here in this city we have 768 cigar shops, doing a good business, seiling at an average 100,000 cigars a day, ossides what are sold in saloons, hotels and eating nouses. Broadway has 78 of these stores, which sell on an average 20,000 cigars a day. Most of these are flitten eent ones. Those which are sold for ten cents may be good, but now it is an even chan-e whether a ten cent cigar is made of anything but Connecticut seed leaf tonacco, no matter what Spanish label may be on the box; and it is almost absolutely certain that a cigar which sells for less than ten cents is not fit to use. The prices of cigars vary from five to filty cents apiece, and some are sold for a higher sum. Probably, they average about thirteen cents each, and reckoning an average of 75,000,000 cigars per annum used in this city, that would make \$9,500,000 expended for this one luxury; and if we add what is spent for smoking tobacco, which is estimated at at least \$750,000 more, that would make \$9,500,000 as sum pearly one half the annual taxes of this city. Our so-callied Havana cigars are supposed to be fill

only way to be sure of getting a first rate cigar is to pay liberally for it.

During the last twenty years the farmers in the valley of the Connecticut river have made the production of tobacco a specialty, and, with the exception of the Perique tobacco grown in a few parishes in Lousians, is the highest priced tobacco raised in the United States. Twenty-five years ago the farmers were seiling their tobacco for five and six cents a pound; very little pains were taken to produce a first class article, nor was there any sorting of the distrement qualities of the leaves. But recently the great demand for wrappers of a fine quainty has advanced the price, until the crop is now sold for what would once be considered a fabilious sum, and during the last season some of the farmers realized as high as firty or sixty cents a pound for their best lots. This is not the result of accident or speculation, but because the tobacco growers have displayed more than ordinary care and intelligence in producing it. firty or sixty cents a pound for their best lots. This is not the result of accident or speculation, but because the tobacco growers have displayed more than ordinary care and intelligence in producing it. They make a liberal use of fertilizers and manures, and take the utmost pains to pressive the plants from being destroyed by worms or injured in handling. No mother with her first baby is more particular of its health and nourishment than some of these farmers with their pet crop, and the prices which they have obtained during the last ten years show that this labor is capital well invested. It has advanced the price from thirteen cents a pound in 1850 to fifty cents in 1869, and there is no reason why at should not gradually increase to be a dollar a ind, and a light sandy loam, which requires considerable manuring, for tobacco is an exhausting crop and requires the richest ground to bring it to perfection. There are many ficids there which have been cultivated with this crop for the last twenty years and as yet show no signs of decreasing productiveness. Ohlo and Pennsylvania produce considerable seed leaf tobacco, but either on account of the want of care in raising or skill in curring and sorting, those states produce an interior article to that grown in the valley of the Connecticut. Of the 285,000,000 pounds now produced in the United States the State of Connecticut raises 7,000,000, and this is eagerly sought for cligar wrappers. When account of a count of the animonia contained in the leaf and changes its strong rank flavor to a mild and aromatic one, it sometimes sells by the case from \$1 to \$12 per pound. This sweating process, which expels a great part of the animonia contained in the leaf and changes its strong rank flavor to a mild and aromatic one, it sometimes sells by the case from \$1 to \$12 per pound. This sweating process causes a radical change in the taste, smell and effects of the leaf, and there is as much difference colween unfermented and fermented tobacco as there is between the convinced of this fact if he will compare the flavor of a good cigar with the smoke from a pipe in which ordinary chewing or unfermented tobacco is used. The latter has an intensely strong and fettid smell, owing to the presence of a large quantity of ammonia in the leaf, and reminds one of the odor of burnt hair and horn shavings. We would advise all young and inexperienced smokers to begin with mild cigars and cheroots and let the pipe alone till their nerves and oilactories are accustomed to the weed. It is far more difficult to raise good tobacco than to manufacture a first rate articie; the former is dependent in a great measure upon the weather,

oles it to bring a higher price in the market. Owing to the warm temperature of the island the process of sweating or fermentation is carried on much more iticians succeed in overcoming "the Ever Faitle" (!) as one of the United States, every love inuential class of smooth process of the consummation of the success of the patriot Cuban cause. When this piace and bubs become the favorite winter resorts of the raveiling public, then we may expect that Cuban manners and customs will become fashionable, and the practical question for our reformers will be, "Will the coming woman smoke?"

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Arraignment of the Officers of the James

Before Judge Benedict. James Glynn, the carpenter; William Cruthers, the boatswain, and Thomas Morphy, the third mate of the James Foster, Jr., were arraigned yesterday on motion of Assistant District Attorney Parris, on the indictinents found by the Grand Jury. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set down for the June term.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions have been rendered in the Supreme Court, Special Term, by Judge Gilbert:— Jane Smith vs. Henry Smith.—On proofs before the court, divorce granted for cruei and inhuman

treatment.

Wim. I. Wall vs. Eliza Wall.—Judgment of divorce from defendant. Orange county.

Wim. Handerson vs. Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.—Verdict set ande and new trial ordered; cost to abide event.

Mary Lynch vs. John Lynch.—Order granting judgment of separation of plaintiff from defendant (bed and board). Ten dollars per week alimony silowed.

fronibition.

William A. Coit vs. Adriance Bonney et als.—Petion four suits; consent, &c. Orders appointing ason Young guardian ad titem. William Man, nardian for others.

guardian for others.

In the matter of application of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal chapel for leave to mortgage real estate. Order authorizing mortgage for \$10,000. In matter of application of rector and church wardens of St. Paul's church to mortgage real estate. Order authorizing mortgage for \$20,000.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Grand Larceny. Before Judge Troy and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees. Owen Donovan was tried yesterday on a charge of stealing a harness from Ephraim Bennett, of Flatbush. He was convicted of the offence and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

A Rebel Colonel in Limbo.

John Manning, during the war a colonel in the Contested army was arraigned on a charge of

Confederate army, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from the boarding house of Mrs. Ellen Gillespie, at which he was boarding. He pleaded guilty, and was given two years in the Peni-tentiary.

Action for Ejectment.
Before Judge Thompson.
John J. Lyons vs. Mary Smith.—This action was brought to recover possession of certain lots in the Twelfth ward, of which defendant is now in possession. The defence was that the lots are held by virtue of a lease executed by Felix Bickey, who owned the lots prior to the title vesting in plaintiff. Verdict not yet rendered.

William D. Veeder for plaintiff; Smith & Bleachly for defendant.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SEIZURE OF WHISKRY .- An illicit still of 800 galons capacity, which was found in a cooper shop on Gold street, was seized yesterday. A still found at 131 and 133 York street was also seized. A cart con-taining five barrels of whiskey was seized in Bridge street.

ing the paint works of Messerole F. Reynolds & Co., near the corner of Rogers avenue and Sackett near the corner of logers avenue and success street, took fire and was soon destroyed. A small frame dwelling adjoining was also demolished. The loss on the factory building is \$1,200,loss on stock \$3,000, and loss on machinery \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon at 57 Adams street, caused by some sparks failing on the roof and setting fire to the shingles.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Kings county Board of Education met last evening at their rooms in Redhook lane, Brooklyn, Dr. Thorne presiding.

A communication was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch, with one enclosed from the property owners and residents on McKibben street, complaining of the great annoyance to which they are subjected from the scholars of school No. 21. They say the

from the scholars of school No. 21. They say the children are not well governed by the teachers and that they had complained to the police without receiving any satisfaction. The matter was referred to the local committee.

A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic inviting the members of the Board to participate with them in paying a fitting tribute to the memories of martyrs of the Union army on the 31st of May, on which day it is proposed to decorate the graves. They have resolved to appeal to the several branches of the municipal authorities, as well as all civil and military organizations and the citizens in general to suspend all business of public as well as private character, in order to give a solemn evidence to the memories of the glorious dead. They respectfully sak the Board to declare a holiday in the schools.

he schools.

Mr. Bergen moved that communication be accepted and that Monday, the 31st, be set apart as a holiday in the schools.

Mr. Carcoll stated that Mr. Bergen knew that this Grand Army of the Republic was a political organization. He knew it to be such, as he had friends belonging to it, and all this about the solemn evidences to the deceased soldiers was mere claptrap.

Mr. Bergen emphatically denied that he knew it was a roulless heart.

special order of business at a special meeting, to send on to each member.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Committee on Music to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the purchase of pianos for the use of the public schools. It was laid on the table. Plans and specifications for Primary No. 4 were submitted by the local committee of that district. A resolution appropriating \$25,000, to be included in the budget, for the crection of a new schoolhouse for No. 24, was presented and laid over. A resolution donating \$5,000 for the purchase of a site for a primary in the Seventeenth ward was also laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Kinsells a committee of three was appointed to favestigate and report at the next meeting apon the present system of rurnishing supplies for schools. If, Cruitshank was appointed Assistant Superinguists and the Board then adjourned.

ST. DOMINGO. L

Project of a National Bank-Increased Value of erican Colony at Monte Cristi-T

Peruvian Mouitors.
Sr. Domingo, April 20, 1269. Banks and roads are now the business of the day with the Dominican government. The long visit and liberal propositions of the Anglo-German banker lators in more ways than one. Gentlemen who

define the situation here on the subject of banks, roads and mines. A national bank is to be immediately established nearly on the principle of the New York safety fund banking system, but with enlarged powers. The State issues its bonds for \$1,000,000 in ive-twenties, which the national bank is to negotiate. All other loans are subordinated to this for the mines and public lands are piedged for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest, and all payments of mining rens, mining sites and public domain may be made in these bonds or their coupons at par, and in nothing else except gold or notes of the national bank.

If wrote you months past that the great object of the State survey of the mineral districts was to obtain a basis of security for a loan which would take in Paris of London. The report of Gabb, the State geologist, and Hartmout's scheme for a national road, with banking privileges, went on by steamer Sunday morning, the lith, and in the afternoon of the same day the brig W. B. Forrest entered this port from New York, bringing another set of proposals for constructing a national road across the island. The English had been too bmart for Yankee enterprise by just three days. Saturday morning the Hondeur, of the Curacoa and Venezuela mail service steamed in and brought the bank question to a focus. The Dominican Congress is in session and the whole round of financial possibilities was a gitated in secret session all last week. The Hondeur brought Mr. Jesurum, the government banker, from Curacoa to hear the result. The steamer and Mr. Jesurum had no other bosiness here, unless it were to make a rirendly call on President Baez, and busy bankers are not much in the habit of chartering steamboats only to make a morning call, though the parities say that is all. On Sunday morning the President, the Cabinet, the military heads and the European consuls breakfasted with Mr. Jesurum on board the Hondeur. Mr. Currier, the Dominican Consul General at New York, and the Empresario of the State Mining Survey

or the 15th instant her Britannic Majesty's ship Jason arrived here from Jamaica, en route for Bermuda. Commander Murray Ayersley was well received by President Baez, and after the customary salutes had been exchanged she proceeded.

When the two Peruvian monitors Atahnalpa and Manco Capac arrived off the bay of Samana they were slow in hoisting their colors. The fort first fired several blank cartridge shots, then with wooden bail and finally with solid bail before the monitors complied with the usual formalities, and then entered the bay, where they remained only two days and afterwards proceeded to St. Thomas.

British Embargo of a Haytien War Ship Critical Position of the Government. HAVANA, May 1, 1869. Your Jamaica correspondent writes from Kingston

on the 16th ult.:—
The steamer Clara Helena, from St. Marc on the

The steamer Clara Helena, from St. Marc on the 13th, arrived here yesterday. I am assured by one of her passengers that the British Chargé d'Affaires had enbargoed one of the Haytien steamers of war until Salnave may determine to pay a claim of indemnity for the illegal detention at Gonaires of the English smack Hannah, from Jamaica. Salnave was at the capital, and in a very uncertain position. There was a well armed force in St. Marc to replany further attack from the government forces.

It was said that a numerous force under Nissage Saget was about marching for Port au Prince to take forcible possession of the Clara Helena and her officers, but the report had not been confirmed.

Nissage Saget had driven the Picquete from efficiency but the report had not been confirmed.

Nissage Saget had driven the Picquete from efficiency in the neight or hood of Croix de Bouquet, ear Port au Prince. They captured four pieces of artillery after they were eight days on their march. The mention was to march immediately on to the capital.

taining five barrels of whiskey was seized in Bridge street.

RUNOVER ACCIDENTS.—William Mack, a boy five years of age, was run over yesterday by a butcher's cart in Court street and severely injured. He was taken to his home at the corner of Columbia and Amity streets.

Anna Atkinson, three years of age, was knocked down last evening in Washington street by the horses attached to a DeKaib avenue car, and had one of her legs badly crushed by being trampled.

There were many vessels in St. Marc waiting for produce. Provisions were plentifol. The schooner Tool, which has arrived from Jacmel, states that the Pioquets in Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos in Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos in Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos of the command in the presentation of the command in the person. This force was sent with the cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos of the command in the presentation of the cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which president Domingue was to command in the preson. This force was sent with the cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which president Domingue was to command in the preson that the cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundardment of Aux Cayes had joined the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took. The boundard in the Cacos against Torbeck and Fort Salut, which they took they too

of killing two females.

Many persons who fied from Jérémie and Jacmel to Port au Prince were returning to those places.

Her Majesty's ship Jason, which arrived at Port Royal from Port au Prince, brings the intelligence that on the 24th uit, the forces of Sainave attacked the Cacos near Sonalves, and suffered a fearful rout, after a bloody battle. Sainave returned to Port au Prince on the 26th in the wor steamer Sainave. He lost considerably in that action, the killed being ninety-five men.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending April 22, 1869:—Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huddy, Miss L. Solliday, Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Bohlen, Miss Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville, Mr. Ivon B. Miller, Mr. William Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Franciscus, General W. D. Lewis, Mrs. W. D. Lewis, Mrs. W. D. Lewis, Mr. Osgood Weish, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Lewis, Mr. Osgood Weish, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Walker, Mr. J. S. Walker, Mr. Alfred Ellis, M. D. Mr. Washington Butcher and family, Mr. Harry Smith, Mr. Jacob P. Jones and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Jones, Louis Mayer, Mrs. May R. Johnson, William F. Dreer, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Borle, Miss Brook, Charles Pepper, Leo. Laudreth, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Rathbun, Master R. P. Rathbun, Miss Mary B. Rice, Charles R. Whetham, J. S. Tobias, James C. Parrish, New York—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Holland, John A. Robinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowiton, Albert Crane, B. F. Crane, George T. Hunt, W. S. Joland, E. Dart, F. B. Hoffman, L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. C. E. Walte, Mrs. A. P. Crane, Mr. George C. Powers, Pennsylvania—George MeHenry, Chicago—Mr. P. Schunter, Mr. H. Schunter, Providence—Mr. George Smith, Mr. C. F. Eaton, Mr. A. D. Smith and family, Lambertville (N. J.)—Mrs. Asbbel Welch, Miss Mary J. M. Holland, J. Lambert, Lexicon, Mr. A. D. Smith and family, Lambertville (N. J.)—Mrs. Asbbel Welch, Miss Mary J. M. Holland, J. L. Holland, John A. Shabel Welch, Miss Mary J. M. Holland, J. R. Holland, John A. Gotter Mr. George C. Powers, Pennsylvania—George MeHenry, Chicago—Mr. P. Schunter, Mr. H. Schunter, Providence—Mr. George Smith, Mr. C. F. Eaton, Mr. A. D. Smith and family, Lambertville (N. J.)—Mrs. Asbbel Welch, Miss Mary M. H. Holland, A. Holland, J. B. Holland, J. S. Holland, and family, Miss Matthson, A. Holland and family, J. Suydam and wife, J. S. Rogers, F. G. Young, M. H. Smith, Mrs. R. Craighead and daughter, H. Craighead, Miss N. McLoon, G. Haseline, S. D. McPierson, J. J. Healy and sons, D. M. Hughes, wife and daughter; B. F. Crane, Mr. A. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Harroup, Mr. C. L. Camnana